RICHMOND ENQUIRER. CHURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1852.

DESPERATION OF WHIGGERY. his extremely amusing to witness the extravagant shifts Whiggery whose very name, according to to of their oracles, has become a bye-word with the peole of the United States. Although fortified by the potent and to-morrow, if they had a chance. ertificates of Foss, Fogg & Co., (blessed saints of Sewardin the last campaign, the Scott party were utterly ties by the skin of their teeth! Bourbon like, learning thing from the past, some of the Southern Whig journals instance, yesterday's Whig says, "The free soilers are ring a jolly time of it, under the Brigadier's reign."in, "Hands Off," a flippant writer in Tuesday's Whig, as any Whig in the whole North. ulges in such wholesale traduction of Southern men as

Abolitionism and Free Soilism are every where triumph-Abolitionism and Free Soutism are every where triumphi-t, and for this triumph they are indebted to the co-opera-m of the silliest, or the most corrupt party with which y nation was ever cursed—the Democrats of the slave-thing States—for what but suppidity the most consumsiding States—for what but stupidity the most consumities or corruption the most rotten, can have brought them and in placing in power a party which is openly and happen and a sally assailing their rights, and warring against their etc. Notwithstanding the wide-spread of this Abolition aucism—notwithstanding the efforts of demagogues to make an element in party politics. I had but little South remained true to itself. But seeing that her own whom alone she can look for protection and safety, o whom and to the cast location and salety, asely offered up her best interests—nay, her very life crifice on the altar of Power and Patronage, I confess lied with the most alarming forebodings.

"State Rights" party, seeking to identify them in prinle with Mr. Rantoul of Massachusetts, forgetting to inm its teaders that this same Mr. Rantoul was, by an overralism, and with the same spirit that was shown by tr Botts, and which secured his political downfall, the by refusing an appropriation to carry out the Commissioners' oner denounces the States Rights party as "treasonable" d closes its article with the following pronunciamento, ich is in real Santa Anna style :

Among the first acts of the Government are the appoint-ent to high offices of such men as Jeff. Davis, Dix, Hunter, larey, McClelland, Fowler, Inge, Hallett, Ritchie, Bishop, larey, McClelland, Fowler, State Rights men who entertain at others. Free-soilers or State Rights men who entertain a dangerous opinions. Many of the recipients of office men of whose opinions we know nothing. But these ning lights have the best offices. The prominent Union morrats have received some inferior appointments. These

We know not why the Banner finds it proper to introduce ame, corresponding with that of the Editors of the Enter. It is true, a very young geathernan of that name is been transferred by President Flores from one Departint of the government to another, but he has played so deate a part in politics that he is the last man in the counthe hands of the Federal Government-and, moreover, ile we belong to the Republican States Rights party, it al be a labor of Sisyphus to convict us of any thing like These feeble complaints of the Whig press can be easily

stand answered. In the first place, we shall introduce a the witness to refute the position that the triumph of ankin Pierce has given aid and comfort to the abolition ovement. In a speech of Mr. Clingman at Hendersonik, (N. C.,) he shows clearly that Pierce's election has exa powerful influence in crushing the monster of abolited himself to "the defence of rai Scott's name and nomination of some of the most that that been for many years. As the most marked m of ac change, no observant man could help noting ice the election, to have become as ellent and as scarce, use Mr. C.'s expression, as trogs after a frosty morn-

again, the Banner is wrong in insinuating that the "Union

mocrats" have been cavalierly treated by the adminissational Democrat, a conservative and leading "Hunklat Athany the past winter. He has no proclivities to the importunities of selfish and unwise friends.h him the past is past and he now stands honorably on splatform, Georgia a full and hearty sanction to its princi-

haso quotes the following lashing which the Nashville telican administers to the Whigs of Tennessee, for their

a saged to encounter, is that which fills the southern spipers relative to appointments to office by the Adtails in deleful complaints about the fire-caters and freefixe by General Pierce who does not stand upon that plat-orm which insists upon the finality of the compromise, and the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law. General Dix, about whom there is the most talk, was never as much apromise man than some of those southern Whig editors o find fault with him; for he not only unqualifiedly apved it and advocates a faithful execution of the fugitive selaw, but he supported General Pierce for President, this enemies went with Seward and Greeley for Scott country had been divided upon the subject of the ase. It would not be proper for General Pierce to well know; but this happens to be just what they They want a chance to go into another Union-sav fation! Dwindling to the most contemptible of all tions which have ever disgraced the country, and

in sackcloth and ashes for their conduct last summer before they ask intelligent people to place confidence in them." In another article the same paper says :

"The Montgomery Advertiser, in the following extract handsomely exposes Southern Whig hypocrisy. These Whigs object to General Dix, and yet they joined heartily sich the Whig press is driven in their attempts to keep and cordially last summer with a class of men a thousand times more obnoxious to the South than Gen. Dix ever was. The very men who talk most about Dix would vote for Sew-

"It is right funny to see the Alabama Journal raving about the appointment of Gen. Dix of New York to office, on the go in the South, the General only saving two Whig ground that he is a free soller. To say nothing of the fact that Dix and his party in New York recently endorsed the Journal's much loved compromise, as strongly as that ikeep up the clamor of "free soilism" against Piesident paper itself, its twaddle will be properly appreciated by those who recollect that that paper was an enthusiastic supporter and, possible, in defence of the rights of the South.— of the abolitionists Fillmore, Corwin, Scott, &c., and during the late canvass even went so far as to apologise for Seward the late canvass even went so and good a friend to the South ters from the Hon. James McDowell, deceased, and many

"So far as the Journal is concerned, therefore, it is engaged in the anomalous business of 'the pot calling the ket-

"The junior of the Journal," we are disposed to think however, is only fishing for another hat. His comments are too ridiculous to warrant any other conclusion."

THE TROUBLE IN NEW MEXICO. We give below, as a matter of some interest, the procla

mation of Gov. Lane of New Mexico, claiming the Mecilla duce it as an element in party politics, I had but little ble error of Mr. Bartlett, our late Boundary Commissioner about the peculiar interests of the South, so long as Valley which was left in the State of Chihuahua by a palpa-The treaty of Guaduloupe Hidalgo requires that the boundsry shall be fixed by "the Commissioners and the Surveyors." The Commissioners fixed the line at 32 degrees, 22 minutes North, which placed it far above the place originally intended, and left a great many people in Chihuahua, under Mexican laws, who would rather have been in New Mexico, un der United States laws. Mr. Gray, the American Survey or, refused to sign the agreement on the ground that the line agreed upon by the Commissioners was 37 miles North helming vote, excluded from tenowship in the last partiof El Paso, while the treaty contemplated a line only seven by billet of wood placed opposite the end of the tabe, it it is miles North. Congress substantially sustained Mr. Gray, agreement, because of its violation of the treuty.

Gov. Lane called upon Colonels Sumner and Miles for the aid of the military under their command, to take posgession of the country, but they refused; and the Mexicana immediately occupied the disputed territory with all the troops they could raise, and sent to Chihuahua for more .-was advised by the American Consul that the Prefect would allowed to escape by gradually, forming a sort of cusmor

Substantially sustained as Gov. Lane was by his government, and with the sole object of protecting the inhabitants of the disputed district until the controversy was determined, and a provision made for their security under the friction of the plunge itself is reduced to a very low point laws of one country or the other, we do not see how Gov. laws of one country or the other, we do not see how thoy.

We are informed that the apparatus has used with the apparatus has a second the disputed territory, to be held provisionally by the United nion, who have examined it States until the question of boundary shall be determined." to be charged with distance sentiments. As for our to be charged with distance sentiments. As for our to be charged with distance sentiments. As for our to be charged with distance sentiments. As for our to be charged with distance sentiments. As for our to be charged with distance sentiments. As for our to be charged with distance sentiments. As for our to be charged with distance sentiments. As for our to be charged with distance sentiments. As for our to be charged with distance sentiments. As for our to be charged with distance sentiments. As for our to be charged with distance sentiments. As for our to be charged with distance sentiments. As for our to be charged with distance sentiments. As for our to be charged with distance sentiments. As for our to be charged with distance sentiments. As for our to be charged with distance sentiments. As for our to be charged with distance sentiments. As for our to be charged with distance sentiments of the sentiment of the difficulty. Even the Baltimore American Vork and Hastin Arms of the sentiments of the sentiments. concedes that "until a final adjustment can be peacefully made, it is perhaps very prudent, when dealing with so gribbling a power as Mexico, to give no implied assent to There will be supply vives as often as once in twenty five what may be ultimately regarded as an error of the joint miles, and intermediate tations at snituble points; for incommission. It has always struck us that the boundary commission. It has always struck us that the boundary pumps at all the station. Hourly mails may be made up was to be decided by Disturnell's map, which was made part and despatched, a part of them at fixed hours stopping at of the treaty; and not that the commissioners were to ractify all the stations and the thers proceeding through direct. Disturnell's map scientifically, and then run the boundary according to a corrected edition.

PROCLAMATION Rio Grande del Norte, thirty-four miles wide by one hundred and seventy-eight miles long, be the same more or less is now claimed by the United States of America and by the Mexican Republic, respectively, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalpe. From the year 1824, and anterior thereto, until the year

2. From the year 1824, and anterior thereto, until the year 1851, this portion of territory was acknowledged to be within the limits of New Mexico; but in the year 1851, the State of Chihushua assumed jurisdiction over the same without producing any authority for this act from the Republic of an also, and without having obtained the consent of the United States or the Territory of New Mexico; and in denance of the remonstrances of a large portion of the limitability of the disputed territory, who then numbered two tants of the disputed territory, who then numbered two thousand souls. 3. During the discussion of the boundary question, under

the treaty of peace, the Commissioner of Mexico proposed to abandon a part of this disputed territory, by dividing it between the two Lepublics. And during the year 1852 the the pertilence. The result of this, Mr. C. thought, has United States virtually asserted a right of sovereignty over all the territories in dispute.
4. The claim of Chihuahua to this disputed territory is be

heved to be based upon the unwarrantable assumption that the Board of Commissioners had agreed upon a boundary line between Chihuahus and New Mexico, and that their agreement in the premises was binding both upon the United States and the Mexican Republic, and therefore final whereas a valid agreement had not been and has not yet yet been made by said Board; and, moreover, the action of He designed working to pumps by steam engines, and the ne Board has been virtually repudiated and nullified by the

Inited States.

5. Each of the high contracting parties to the treaty of Guadalupe, ex rei necessitate, tacitly reserved to accept or reject the decisions of the Board of Boundary Commissioners; and if the Board had assigned the city of Chihuahua and the country north of it to the United States, or the city of Santa Fe and the country south of it to the Mexican Republic, the

6 Ever since the territory in question was thus forcibly has signally failed to protect the inhabitants of that territory in their rights of person, of property and of conscience nd moreover had not made a reasonable defence agains border Indian depredations, and thereby prevented reclama-tions against the United States for the property taken by

. The present revolutionary condition of the Mexican Republic precludes the hope of adequate protection being afforded by that Republic to the inhabitants in this disputed territory for the time belog; and a large portion of the in-habitants now claim the protection of the United States, and solicit the reannexation of their territory to New Mex ico, from which it was illegally wrested by the State of Ch

Now, therefore, as the United States have been wrongfully eprived of the portion of territory in question, even should be Mexican Republic have a rightful claim to it, which is laim of the Mexican Republic shall be formally recognize by the United States; and as the probable time of the settle ment of the boundary question is indefinitely postponed and the interests of the United States, and the rights of the inhabitants of the territory are inadequately protected, I William Carr Lane, Governor of the Territory of New Mex nco, (upon my own official responsibility, and without or ders from the Cabinet at Washington,) do hereby, in behal of the United States, retake possession of the disputed ter ritory, to be held provisionally by the United States, until the question of boundary shall be determined between the the question of boundary shall be determined between the United States and the Mexican Republic. And I do hereby require all civil and military officers of the United States, and of the territory of New Mexico, whom it may concern, to execute the laws of the United States, and of the territory of New Mexico, in and over the territory aforesaid, which

provisionally attached to, and made a part of, the county And to the end that there may be no misunderstanding of the part of the citizens of New Mexico, as to the boundary line between the Territory of New Mexico and the State of hihuahua, the true and well-known boundary between this State and Territory, as established by a decree of the Mexi-can Congress of July 27, 1824, and as delineated upon Disturnell's treaty map, is hereby provisionally established; which boundary line has its initial point in the main channel of the Rio Grande, above the dam of the Accquia Madre, and the worst and most dangerous and an alliance with the worst and most dangerous the compromise to be found in the north.

the treaty aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I hereto subscribe my name, and

By the Governor JOHN GRIVER, Secretary

By MIGUEL A. OTERA, Private Secretary

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO. NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 26 - Millard B. Fairvell, bearer of despatches from the United States Legation at Mexico at rived on the steamer Texas, reports that on the 8th an express arrived at the city of Mexico, bilinging news of the company's water line.

Occupation of Mescada Valley, in Chihushus, by the Gov-

ernor of New Mexico.

This intelligence created great surprise, and the determination of the nution was expressed to drive out the Americans at the duced, and who did not advocate its passage. He has ceed to Chihuahua to reinforce the Mexican General, and as ceed to Chinuanua to reinforce the mexican General, and as elst in expelling Gen. Lane. A delegation of the Mexican and maintain it as a final settlement. To have puranto of the mexican course would have been to re-open the slavement prevailed amongst all classes, and the reply of Government in all its virulence and fury. This the Whig sual and powerful vindication of the rights of Mexico.

> THE NEW COIN. PHILADELPHIA, April 26 .- The mint to day issued 250,000 dollars of the new silver coin, in quarters, dimes and hal

THE ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH OR MAIL. It will be seen that a worthy Virginian claims the priority f the invention of the atmospheric telegraph, which is now making some noise in the papers, and which, if it succeed, must prove of immense benefit. From what we hear, Mr Sibert's claim seems to be well-founded-but, of course, in so important a matter, the whole question will be thorough-

cial authorities :

VAN BOREN FURNACE / Shenandoah County, Va., April 15, 1853. I notice a paragraph in your paper, copied from the Bos ton Traveller, describing a new machine said to have been invented by Mr. J. O. Richardson, who proposes to transport letters from Boston to New York in fifteen manutes by atmospheric pressure. The right of discovery of the atmos the discovery by the following gentlemen: Hon. Thomas York; Col. John S. Cunningham, Washington; and by Letother gentlemen of high respectability in Virginia. "Give unto Casar the things that are Casar's"

The Atmospheric Telegraph Company of New York and Boston will find it to be to their interest to consult with me before establishing a line from Boston to New York. LORENZO SIBERT. Yours, respectfully.

The Boston Daily Advertiser has the following notice of this new invention, by waich it is claimed letters and parcels can be transported considerable distances with almost incredible velocity, rendering it practically nearly equal in speed to the Magnetic Teiegraph, over which it is obvious it has many advantages in other respects. The apparatus is in operation in the Boston Merchants' Exchange:

It consists of a tube connecting the places between which nication is to be maintained, in which a sort of piston called "the plunge" is litted, with a loose leather pack-ing. The matter to b sent is enclosed in a bag attached being. The matter to be sent is enclosed in a bag attached behind this plunger. It propulsion is secured by the pressure of the atmosphere o ordinary density behind it, that in front being rarified by means of an air pump, producing a propulation to the property of the propulation of the property is a great as to front being rathed by means of an air pump, producing partial vacuum. This propelling power is so great as to produce an apparently instantaneous motion of the plunger with its load from one end to the other of the model tube on exhibition, which is about 30 feet long and 1% inches in diameter; inseed the plunger issues forth with so much

The apparatus is so arranged that there can be interm diate stations upon the line, at which the progress of the "plunger" can be arrested, or if preferred, it can pass directly through to be terminas.

The mechanical afficulties to the plan which readily sug est themselves ha e been ingeniously and apparently effect nally obviated by Mr. Richardson. The inconvenience of the sudden shock occasioned by the arrival of the "plunger" at the end of its jorney is avoided by an arrangement by which a portion of he air in front of it is compressed and to ease the jolt. The retarding effect of the friction caused by the motion of the large column of air which necessarily follows the plunger of the tube is prevented by the occasional recurrence of lives in the tube connecting with the atmosphere to be optied by the plunger as it passes. The by the manner in which its packing is constructed

The patent right for the machine is owned by the Atmos-heric Telegraph Corpany of which Mr. Richardson is this line, it is proposed shall be two feet in diameter. stance, at Worcester, Springfield, &c. Therebe delivered in Boston i less than half an hour. A company able to carry mail mater at this rate of speed would be powerful competitors as outractors for performing the mail Whereas, a portion of territory on the west side of the service. If a sufficient grount of matter is presented, it is

Philadelphia Sun, claims be credit of the invention for Mr. action of the machine. The invention was submitted to the ion, but foe to consummation, viz : poverty. His means were exhausted in avancing his idea, and he became to poor to urge its pract able demonstration."

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA COMPANY. A meeting of the Sockholders of the James River and Kanawha Company as held on Friday evening, the 22d

notion of Judge Robitson, indefinitely to postpone the 3. ection of the report 4 the Select Committee. he above mentioned ection :

the 23 day of March 1853, entitled: An Act to authorize t loan to the James Liver and Kanawha Company, for the purpose of extendin; the Company's water line to some point at or near Covagion, or Clifton Forge, and to com-plete the Tide-water connection, it is provided "that the said James River and Karawha Company shall not be entitled to the benefit of the privisions of the said Act, until in a gene may interfere with the construction of the Covington and Ohio Rail Road." And the Stockholders, in general meet ing called for the purpose, wishing to comply with the said |

proviso, have for the purpose adopted the following resolu-

this company to locate and construct the necessary works for the extension of their water line from or near Coving-ton to the Ohio river and their action is to be to locate the same as follows: commencing at Cuvington, thence by the valley of Dunlap's contraction at Cuvington, thence by the valley of Dunlap's creek and Fork Run to the top of the Alleghany mountain—after passing the Alleghany, down

river, at Point Pleasant.

Resolved, That the location of the company's water flow from or near Chitton Forge to Covington—plates of which are on file with the Roard of Public Works, made under the net of Assembly of 30th January, 1850—be certified to the said Board of Public Works as the final location on that

hereby relinquishes all right to make a location of any part of its water line, from the mouth of the Big Sandy river to Kanawha river. Resolved, That for the purpose of ascertaining how far

the aforesaid location or the right of way possessed by the James River and Kanawha Company, may interfere with the construction of the Covington and Ohio Rail Road, the Board of Public Works be requested to cause surveys to be made by a disinterested Engineer of the practicable routes for the said rail road, and it the route indicated herein for the water line shall be adhered to, with estimates shew ing the increased cost to the rail road resulting from such Judge Robertson withdrew his motion for the Indefinit

postponement of the original resolution, and the question recurred upon the adoption of the substitute.

The question on the substitute was decided in the affirma ive. Ayes 2.612, nocs 1603.

Judge Maron then offered the following resolution, which was adopted Resolved. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be extilled to the Board of Public Works as the action of this

ompany, under the requirements of the Act of the Legis Liture above releved to.

The recommendation of the Committee pr ly canvassed, and justice done by the public and by the offirease of the estary of the Secretary to \$2000, being under consideration, an amendment was offered by Mr. Gooch fiz ng the sum at \$1800.

The amendment was rejected and the original resolution

Mr. Gifford offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That the President and Directors be authorised. to present to the Legislature of the State a memorial pro-posing that the State purchase the stock of the Stockhollers, other than the State, at such sum per share as may be agreed on and it us convert the works of the James River and Kanawha Company into the property of the State. Judge Mason suggested the propriety of postponing the consideration of the subject until the annual meeting of the Stockholders.

Mr. Gooch advocated the adoption of the resolution at the resent than On motion of Mr. Blow the resolution was laid on the Ayes 3661-nocs 536. The meeting then adjourned sine die

OPENING OF THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

PORTSMOUTH, Va , Thursday, April 21, Reception of the Excursionists on their Return to Ports-mouth, Virginia-Banquet at Portsmouth-Visit to the Navy Yard, Marine Hospital, &c-Visit to Fortress Monroe-Reception and Banquet at Norfolk-The Return

mouth, Va., accompanied by a large number of prominent citizens of Raleigh, N. C., and other towns on the route.— The country immediately around Raleigh is considerably improved, and tobacco and upland cotton are raised in large quantities. Raleigh, as it has already been remarked, is a st beautiful inland city, and is the centre of considerable trade. The rail roads connecting there will undoubtedly

o'clock P. M.) we were received by a large concourse of citizens, and a salute from the guns of the Emmerson Artillery Company. At about 8 o'clock, the Raleigh and Gaston train (regular) came in increasing the visitors to over six hundred, all of whom were quartered at the Crawford House, Portsmonth; National Hotel, Norfolk, in other public houses and private residences, every Virginian's door belief the present and now, as the boat leaves for Baltimore, the hilating ones for the recentlon and entertainment of the greats. ing open for the reception and entertainment of the guests. BANQUET AT PORTSMOUTH.

At half-past 3 o'clock the visitors were escorted by the several committees to "Oxford Hall," where the citizens of Portzmonth had prepared a magnificent banquet, which was gotten up in the most creditable style by Capt. Geo. C. Bourdett, proprietor of the Seaboard and Ronnoke House. Every luxury and delicacy of the season, with a variety of George W. Grice, Esq., President of the Board of Com-

mon Council of Portsmouth, presided at the table, assisted by Col. Thomas, Brooks, Jr., Dr. G. W. Peete, William H. H. Hodges, Esq., J. C. White, E.q., Dr. J. W. Garlick, I. V. Pratt, Esq., atc. M. W. Armstead, Esq., as Vice Presi-

After doing ample justice to the viands, champagns was brought forward, and the regular toasts announced, as fol-

1st. The Union of the States of America .- The only true gem in the civilized cusket. [Music-Star-Spangled Ban-21 North Carolina - The home of honor chivalry hospi unsurpassed, her sons noble, and her patriotism unquestion-

[Music-The Old North State] This loast was eloquently responded to by Major Chok, Compreller of the State of North Carolina, who gave as a The Enterprise of Portsmouth and Norfolk-Like faith it

an tember mountains.

31. The State of Maryland. Her sons, now present t 31. The State of Maryland.—Her sons, now present from the Monumental City, are fit and noble representatives from that enterprising State. [Music.] This toast was responded to by John B. Seidenstricker, Esq., President of the Second Branch of the City Council

of Baltimore, who made a short speech, which was exceed ingly partinent and well delivered, being ilstened to with great attention and loudly applanded. 4th. Virginia.-She is too old not to be remembered, and

Virginia.)
5th. Our guest, Ex-President Tyler. - A worthy and chiv alrous son of the Old Dominion
The Ex-President had entered the room but a few previously, and was received with hearty cheers and much enthusism. He responded to the toast in a felicitous man-

transition of the great work we to-night commemorate

the scabourds. [Music.] Raleigh, Portsmouth, Norfolk and Baltimore-The standers of disaffection are now silenced by the convivisity presented around the festive board. [Music—"Landlord, fill The President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road

watch was eloquently responded to by Mr. Branch, the Transfers of the Ruleigh and Gaston Ruli Road. [Music.] diffis untiring energy and perseverance have accomfished the long wished for union of the City of Oak

10h. The Chesapeake Steam Packet Company Note or is enterprise, we great its representatives here with Mor N. Falls, Esq , President of the company, excused

timelf from making a speech, expressing his thanks for the irgnlans-Portsmouth greets them as brothers. Cpt. R. R. Prentis, being called for, responded, and gav

a entiment. De Memory of Judge Gaston of North Carolina 12h. The Press-Steam may drive the world, Pres must herald it. M. Starke of the Nansemond Enquirer, responded on the

partof the press, in a very happy manner 1:h, Norfolk and Portsmouth—Let us shake hands 1th. Ocean Steam Navigation-With its assistance on sanguine hopes will be fully realized. James Lovegrove, Esq., of Baltimere, being called for, espended to this sentiment in his usual happy manner, and

Pblic Schools and Internal Improvements. Both the safeguard of our republic.

1th. Woman.—Without her, steam is worthless, and radices are but connecting links with misery and solitude.

Iffrey M. Grifflith. Eq., of Bultimore, was called for, aneaddressed the company in a nalf serious, half humorous straffer a few minutes, admitting that Cupid had severely worded him while in the "City of Oaka"

[anjor Clarke of Raleigh, and M. F. Conway, Esq. of Balimore, took the strong side also, and women were constitutely shown to be no less than angels on carth. shown to be no less than angels on earth.

ir. Griffiith, in concluding his remarks, offered the follow fasination and heauty are only vivalled in their attachment

annumer Kept the company in the best sprits until they sepreted, which they did about 11 o'clock. A fine band wain attendance during the entire evening.

of Thursday morning, the Baltimoreans and other stranger were up by dawn of day, and spear several hours in visiting the Navy Yard at Gosport, U. S. ship Pennsylvania and other United States vessels, the Marine Hospital, public buildings, and every object of prominence and interestin Pertsmooth, Norfolk, Gosport and vicinity. Every whee they were necessed with the most cordial hospitality, and fficers and critizens vied with each other in their attentions and courses is. Steamers ferry noats and hotels were

struct on State account, the Covington and Ohio Rail Road, this Company doth shandon its purpose resolved on at their general meeting, on the 26th March, 1852, to construct a rail road from Covington to the Ohio River.

Resolved, That disclaiming all desire to impede or add to the cost of constructing the said State rail road, but carnestly desiring to preserve the necessary and the road, but carnestly desiring to preserve the necessary and the road, but carnestly desiring to preserve the necessary and catizens vied with each other in their attentions and courtesies. Steamers, ferry hoats and hotels were all fee for the use, pleasure and confort of the guests. At 10 o'clock, Mr. Falls, President of the Butimore Steam Packt Company, had the steamer "North Carolina," placed to disposal of all the guests, and the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, for a visit to Old Point Comfort and Formestly desiring to preserve the necessary and courtesies. road from Covington to the Ohio River.

Resolved, That disclaiming all desire to impact or add to the cost of constructing the said State rail road, but carnestly desiring to preserve the necessary ground for the lo-

Alleghany mountain—after passing the Alleghany, dawn Tuckahoe and Howard's creek to Greenbrier river, thence down Greenbrier, New and Kanawha rivers to the Onio river, at Point Pleasant.

Resolved, That the location of the company's water flow from or near Chiton Forge to Covington—plates of which are on file with the Roard of Public Works, made under the marched it a body to "Assiland Hall," where the Norfolk in a body to "Assiland Hall," where the Norfolk in a codiness. banquel was in readiness. BANQUET AT NORFOLK

The half, which is a very fine and commedieus building, was fitted up in a very beautiful manner. The "Coucler" lon, it furnishes the following description: in variegated and attractive colors; under these were approin variegated and attractive colors; under these were appro-priately suspended wreaths of ever-greens and flowers, en-compassing the names of the different counties in Virginia and North Carolina, through which that immense chain of communication is stretched, which brings Norfolk and

Rateigh into close and neighbority communication. At the head of the room was erected an orchestra, tastefully decotated, in the centre of which were emblazoned the names of North Carolina and Nortolk, with this motto: 'Connected Mr Jas. Little, the proprietor of the 'Union' hotel, furnished the cdibles for the feative occasion, in a most creditable and satisfactory manner.

The reception room, above, was appropriated, during the

day, to the interchange of courtesies between the citizens of

Ist. North Carolina and Virginia-Twin sisters in interest and in honor; develope only their respective resources, and a splendid destiny awaits them.

2d. Ruleigh and Norfolk, the Termini of the Road-Hav ng fulfilled the saying "that extremes meet" - may their inourse be lasting and harmonious. 24. The long desired connection of our City with the Coun-

a general cally and wake up of the sister arts of Agricul 4th. Halifax, Warren, Franklin, Granville and Northamp ton-Names already illustrious as statesmen and watrious-may they hereafter be identified with the paramount inter

Spriculture and commerce.
The county of Edgecombe-Foremost in patriotism, and illustrious as the birth-place of the lamented Wilson and illustrious as the birth-place of the lamented wilson-may her enterprise identity her name, like his own, with the glory and remown of North Carolina. 6th. Internal Improvements—As they develop the re-sources of the States, so will they prove the iron bands of this Illuson.

7th. The South—Foremost in the achievement of politi-cal—may she be as energetic in regaining her commercial dependence.
8th. The Productions of North Carolina - A Macon and a

Gaston—naval stores and naval scoretaries—lovely daugh-ters and gallant sons—they alike coutribute to the glory and appiness of our common country.

9th. Maryland—The glorious achievements of her "Revo utionary line" gave pressige of her present greatness and

10th, Woman-The real inspirer of our best exertions the true source of our wealth and happiness. Her smile is more powerful than the sword of the hero—her roose more charming than the eloquence of orators—her love, the Konnoor in the jeweled coronet of our hopes. The strains of ooesy are alone worthy to celebrate it.

O, the voice of Woman's love!

What a bosom-stirring word! Was a sweeter ever uttered, Was a dearer ever heard Than woman's love? 'Tis the gen of beauty's birth :

It competes with joys above; What were angels upon earth, It without woman's love— Sweet woman's love?

ches in response to the several sentiments were made lies with hearty zest.

STEAMER NORTH CAROLINA, April 22, 7 A. M. S.
The steamer left Norfolk at 6 P. M., amid hearty cheers om the crowd on shore, which were returned with interest by the Baltimoreans who were on board, en route for home

lose of the banquet. A meeting of the members of the City Council and other Rultimoreans, was held on the steamer on the way home, at which Adam Kyle, Esq., presided, and Chas 1. Oudestays, Esq., acted as secretary. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who retured, and presented six resolutions, preceded by a pream-nic, returning the thanks of the meeting to the President and Directors of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company for their generous and unbounded attention to the comfort and enjoy ment of their guests during the trip; also returning thanks to the officers and directors of the several railroad companies for their kindness and courtesy; to the citizens of Ruleigh, Portsmouth and Norfolk, for their hospitality; to the ladies of Virginia and North Carolina for their kind at tentione; and last, though not least, to Capt G. W. Russell, tality, and accomplished statesmanship. Her daughters are Mr. D. F. Aspiil, the clerk, and other officers of the steamer,

r their anwearied attention to all. The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted After a fine run of eleven and a half hours, the North Cadina landed her passengers at Union Dock wharf, all highy gratified at their visit. That a more agreeable excursion as never been made from Baltimore, on any occasion, is the

MR. CONSUL JAMES' SPEECH.

The Norfolk Argus publishes the following speech of G. P. R. James, Esq., delivered at the dinner on Thursday, in reply to a complimentary toast. It was (says the Argus) re-ceived with much enthusiasm and applause. The manly, on board the ships and mustered a party of men, and went liberal, and enlarged views embodied in his remarks, are nation. Although Mr. J. has been among us for many months, during which he has made many warm friends,

the interes ing occasion: the various orators of the evening, and not expecting to be called on to speak myself. I was more especially destrous of listening to the speech of ex-President Tyler, of whose elicitous extemporaneous eloquence I have heard so much my own and other countries. But, sir, the noise and ontusion has been so great that, in that part of the room where I was seated, not not more than two or three words were audible of all the honorable gentleman said. Nay more, that noise and confusion I have even lost the toast to which I am called on to respond. I know not what I have

in answer to, [Here the Chairman read the toast as follows: "The eilish Consul. G. P. R. James -The worthy representa-

tive of a great and friendly power."]
Sir, I thank you and I thank the gentlemen present for the toost and the kind manner in which it has been received; nd let me add, I am most sincerely grateful for the gratifyude on the present occasion will be to make my speech as most as possible. I never was proficient at after dinner

were I to deal with the subject of rail roads generally, I should only expose my ignorance.

However, let me assure you, that, though a foreigner, I rejoice as sincerely as any American at the prosperity of the United States—at their immense and rapid progress, and at their was efforts for internal improvement. More especially

Late master, steamer Independence. their vast efforts for internal improvement. More especially I repoice at that great enterprise to commemorate the completion of which we are assembled this day, and which links together Virginia and North Carolina. Those two tates indeed wanted no bonds of love between them. States indeed wanted no bonds of love between than strictly or (they were the only words I caught of his speech) call-turn twin sisters, and they are twin sisters of surpassing beauty. In time of terrible struggle they stood together, united in effort and glory. I will not, as an Englishman, dwell upon that struggle; but this I may say, with congratulation to all, that the result thereof has been at least as the state of Figure 1 and 1 to the United States. Alike in inpeneficial to England as to the United States. Alike in inpenencial to Englind as to the Onled States. After in in-terest, in institutions, laws and habits, the only barrier be tween Virginia and North Carolina, was a mere material ob tween virginia and North Saronna, was a mere material ob-stacte. It seemed, in truth, at one time, as if a Dismal Swamp Indeed separated the Virginian from the North Caro-

Swamp macara parameter and obstacle has been now removed, and henceforth they will not, like the Brother and Sister in Comus, have to seek each other in vain through the wood. teep, and the may convey their rich produce to the great or sister States may convey their rich produce to the great achieve of the ocean. I look upon it that a new epoch must date for both North Carolina and Virginia from Tuesmust date for both North Carolina and Virginia from Tuesday last, when a rail road was open direct from Raleigh to Nerfolk; and that they will not only have the gratification of finding their commerce increase beyond their most sanguine expectations, but will see their own energies, their prospects, their enterprises expand and ripen like the bountful corn of your fields, in the genial and encouraging sundays of success.

well, sir, well may you celebrate this occasion with the Well, sir, well may you cetebrate this occasion with the profuse feast and the flowing wine cup - and that in no sordict and selfish spirit; for such enterprises, like the dew of mercy, are twice blessed, and while they carry plenty and prosperity to your own doors, convey your superfluity to hearts and homes not so favored as your own.

hearts and homes not so favored as your own.
I cannot help carrying back my thoughts to the time when the magnificent Bay close by us was white with the sails of British vessels, seeking supplies from these shores at a time when Ireland and part of England were suffering under a were lived any person leaving that place without a passport was dated November; 1846. Witnesses' passport was dated November; troth himself. Witnesses' passport was dated November; if at that time all the rail roads had been completed which was shown him and identified. He learned dentistry in Haward to converge upon the James River, what would have been the result? How many a heart would have been the result? How many a heart would have been made speedily glad! How many a famishing family would have rejoiced and blessed the means that brought seribed. "J. C. Gardiner, Cirujano dentista," which was seribed. "J. C. Gardiner, Cirujano dentista," which was would have rejoiced and blessed the means that brought

I, therefore, for one, exclaim, God speed the good work! and pray most sincerely that success may attend and pros-perity reward your efforts.

WRECK AND BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP IN-DEPENDENCE. Great Destruction of Life-One hundred and seventy-siz lost - The Rescue of the survivors - the full particulars.

[From the San Francisco Herald, April 1.]

Acaputed, we experienced strong breezes from NW, to N., Passed Capt. St. Lucas on the morning of the 15th of February. At 12 o'clock, M. of the 15th, we were in lat. 23 04 N., lon. 110 42 W., steering NW, by W.; W. per compass, intending to go to the westward of Margarita Island. On the morning of the 15th, at 1 o'clock, A. M., made the main lend to the eastward of the Island, having been set in shore the current. Altered the course to SW. At 2 A. M. by S. per compass; then altered the course to WSW.

Backed the engine, and she came off; examined the hold and (ander her) to try to stop the leak, and set a gang of men to work at each hatchway bailing, and ran along the west side of the The substitute was advocated by Mesars. Mason, John-strong through such agitation, of the first Baptist Church and the first Baptist Church and Control of the first B ished, close in, to find a good place to put her ashore.

side of the Island, head on. Lowered a boat, and sent the mate and two men in her to run a line ashore to the beach, which was about one hundred yards distant, but the boat roached-to and was swamped in the surf. ther boat, and sent three men in her with another line, which ther boat, and sent three men in her with another line, which they succeeded in getting ashore. I now ascertained that the ship was on fire. Told the engineer to take his men, and put out the fire if possible. Ordered the other two boats to be lowered, and to come forward, and the women and to be lowered, and to come forward, and the women and children to come to the forward gangway; loaded both boats with women and children, and sent them ashore. The ship had now swung round broadside on. The mate and two men came oil with the boat that took the line ashore, and she was immediately loaded with women and children, and went ashore with them. The fire originated from the furnaces. It was necessary, after the steamer struck on the tref line was women and heards for fuel in extraction of the eef, to use wood and boards for fuel, in order to keep up team until she struck on the beach, when the water was so high as to stop the draft from the lower flues, which forced open the furnace doors, and the flames rushed out, and caught the wood work in the fire-room, and also around the smoke stack, thence spreading very rapidly. Every effort was made to get the fire under, but of no avail. The flames were now coming up from the hatchways, fire-room, engine oom, ventilators, and around the smoke stack; everything was consternation and dismay; the people seemed completely bewildered, and were jumping overboard by dozens.

The scene was perfectly horrible and indescribable—men, wemen, and children screeching, crying, and drowning. I

rdered the spars, hatches, tables, and everything that would float, to be thrown overboard, which was done, and they were immediately covered with people. About an hour afer the ship struck the beach, she was in a perfect sheet of flame, and there was no one on board of her except one of the coal-passers, named Beaumont, and myself. The smokestack had fallen, and the promenade deck forword had tum-bled in; the flames were coming out of the side-lights, and it was impossible to stay on board any longer. A boat came oil from the shore with two of the deck hands in her. Beau mout who was near the fore rigging, jumped into her, and I amped overboard, swam to her, and commenced picking up those who were affort. After picking up three boat loads, Thomas Herren, the steward, succeeded in launching and ther boat and saving some of the people.

When all that were alive had been picked up and some of the baggage, I landed and had the spars which had drifted ashore hauled up into a ravine, and with one old sail that had washed ashore made a tent large enough to shelter the women and children. The ship was still in flames, so that it was impossible for any one to board her. I gave the mate and engineer orders to have the dead taken up above high water mark and buried, and to board the wreck as soon as possible and save all the provisions and water that they ould. I then took a boat and four men and started to pull search of assistance, expecting to find some ships there. We pulled until 10 o'clock that night, when, not being able to see any vessels, and not knowing in what direction to pull, landed on the north shore of the entrance to Magdalena Bay, hauled up the boat, and walted until daylight, when I started again to pull across the bay. After pulling an hour and a half, I discovered a vessel close into the main land: pulled for and reached her at 11 o'clock, A. M.; found her to be the schooner A. Emery, Capt. Gordon. The captain and most of the crew were ashore, looking for water; set a

signal and they came on hoard.
Captain Gordon said that he had been in the bay five days, and that there were no other vessel in the hay. After stating the circumstances of the wreck to him, he consented to get under way (although he had but sixty gallons of waon board at the time) and take the survivors to San Jose Cape St. Lucas, where they could get the necessaries of life, until other assistance could be rendered them-and he immediately got under way and commenced beating out. At daylight of the 18th, it being calm, and the schooner being a long distance from the wreek, I took twenty gallons of wa ter and a sack of bread in the boat, and started for the camp expecting to find the people suffering for water, as there was none on the island fit to drink. Arrived abreast of the wreck at 2 P. M., having been gone from there fifty one hours— The surf was breaking very heavily, making it dangerous to land. The mate came down on the beach and said that the passengers had gone across the island, and that I had better pull around the south end of the island to the other side, which I did, and found the boats and crews from the whale ships Omega, James Maury, Meteor, and bark Clement, bustly engaged at work taking the passengers on board the ships,

which lay about 12 miles distant from the point of embarca While I was away in the boat the mate and engineer had gone across the Island, seen the ships' boats, signaled them, and obtained reliet. I then took a boat and crew, and started off to meet the schooner and take her back into the bay, provisions we could find.

off to speak her, but the surf, which was breaking very hea vily at the time, swamped the boat and broke one of the care and when I reached the shore again I was so much exhaus

After getting all the provisions that had been saved, which occupied two days, I chartered the ship Meteor, Captain Jeffries, to take us all to San Francisco, to sail as soon as off and on the Island on the look out for a steamer, hoping ther, but none came in sight of as.
On the 3d of March, everything being ready and the pas

sengers all on board, (except a few who chose to go to Sandwich Islands in the other ships,) we sailed for this I was on the larboard paddle box when the steamer struck and had been on deck the whole night. If the steamer had not taken fire, not a soul would have been lost, for they

ould all have been landed safely if there had been time The reef on which the steamer struck is about two miles long, making off in a South-Easterly direction, and is not laid down in any of the charts that I have ever seen. Too much cannot be said in favor the humane conduct and kind treatment received from Capt. J. Fisher and ofshort as possible. I never was proficient at after dinner flers of the ship Omega; Capt. Wheldon of the ship James speaking. Self is an unpleasant subject to speak on, and were I to deal with the subject of rail roads generally, I should bark Clemente, and Capt. Gordon of the schooner A. Eme-

> SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 31, 1953. Two hundred and eighty-two passengers were saved, and among them we are delighted to recognize the name of Dr 2. R. Cellen, a fine young man and a son of the late Simon

Cutten of this city, about whose fate his friends have in the last few days entertained the most serious anxiety. In yesterday's paper we published a list of the names of those who were lost. THE GARDINER CASE. WASHINGTON, APRIL 25.—The trial of Dr. Gardiner was resumed this morning. Col. J. C. Pickett testified that he has known Geo. A. Gardiner, four years, and has seen him write. The signature on the Morelian mining papers resembles his s better acquainted with the writing of J. Carlos Gardiner District Attorney Fendall, called by the defence, testified baying paid witnesses from Mexico mileage both ways

to having paid witnesses from Mexico mileige both ways, and per diem while here, as well as family expenses while absent, pursuant to an arrangement of Minister Letcher, and with the approval of the President, viz: Aquillar \$410; Togno \$1470; Wright \$89; Navarro's expenses for himself and state \$400. Marshal Wullech testified that he paid Wright last Sep tember, \$109; N. E. Smith \$60; and at December term tones \$211; Wright \$174; Bower \$174; Lewis \$159; also

Jones 5711; Wright Stra; Bower 5174; Lewis 5189; also their per diem for the present term. John Charles Gardiner was called and testified to having visited Laguinillas in November, 1851, and obtained the copy of Geo. A. Gardiner's title deed, which was shown him and of Geo. A. Gardiner's the deads sign it, and also testified to a stentified. He saw the Alcade sign it, and also testified to a copy of a petition to the Alcade in the witnesses' own hand, requesting said copy. He went to the Rio Verde in the same month, and procured a certificate of the prefect to the deed. His first visit to the city of Rio Verde was in the latter part. 1844, and again in the middle of 1845, and again in the sum-mer of 1846. Then again in September of the same year— He again passed through Rio Verde in the latter part of Noscribed, "J. C. Gardiner, Cirujano dentista," which was

tised dentistry with his brother's license. Whilst there he performed the operation on a lady, which witness for the United States had attributed to George A. Gardiner. He stopped two weeks at Guadalajara, and in January, 1846, he went to Mazatlan, on the Pacific. He stopped eleven days, and went across the mountains to Durango. He identified lettere received there and addressed to J. C. Gardiner, dated and post-marked Vera Cruz, January, 1846. He thence and post-marked Vera Cruz, January, 1846. and post-marked vera Criz, January, to Mazatlan in the went to Sombreta, and finally back to Mazatlan in the spring of 1846. He saw several vessels in the port at the time, which appeared to be American vessels. Several offi-Statement of Capt. Sampson.

I am under the painful necessity of reporting the loss of the steamer Independence, lately under my command, on ter passage from San Juan del Sud to this port, and ubout one hundeed and twenty-five lives, consisting of the passage from San Juan del Sud to this port, and ubout tory, and thinks that he dined once at Mott, Talbott & Co.'s. He does not remember meeting Capt. Mattor there gers and fifteen of the crew. She was lost on the island of Margarita, off the coast of Lower Cuifornia. After leaving Acapulco, we experienced strong breezes from NW. to N. Passod Cant. St. Lucas on the morning of the 15th of February Passod Capt. St. Lucas on the morning of the 15th of February Research and the portion of the coast of Lower Cuifornia. But the coast of Lower Cuifornia and the portion of the coast of Lower Cuifornia. After leaving Acapulco, we experienced strong breezes from NW. to N. Witch appeared to be American vessels. Several officers were introduced to him. He took his meals at a refection and thinks that he dined once at Mott, Talbott & Co.'s. He does not remember meeting Capt. Mattor there collect seeing bowes at the restaurant.

Margarita, off the coast of Lower Cuifornia. After leaving Acapulco, which appeared to be American vessels. Several vessels in the port at the coast of the possession of the possession of the passod of the p

ed them landed at Gusyamas instead of Mazatlan, because they could be smuggled in there. He went next to Tepic, and from thence to Guadalajara in the latter part of May, 1846. He fixes the date by the pronunciamento issued just before. He stopped a day or two, and then went to the State of San Louis Potosi. He there heard of the war breaking out, and thinks it was in June. The Mexicans said they had fought with the American troops under Taylor and defeated them.

I intended to give the point a bertil of the distance. owing to a haze over the land I was deceived in the distance. Witness first practiced dentistry in the city of Mexico in Witness first practiced dentistry in the city of Mexico in Witness first practiced dentistry in the city of Mexico in Witness first practiced dentistry in the city of Mexico in July, At fifteen minutes past five, just as day was beginning to break, she struck on a sunken reet extending off the south point of the island, about a mile from the shore. The sea 1844, went to More lia. He stated that at this time he was 1844, went to more ha. He stated that at this time he was 29 years old, and had frequently been mistaken for George A. Fardiner in Washington and Mexico.

The object of the defence was to show that the witnesses

he United States had mistook John Charles for George A Gardiner. The witness upon his cross examination was ast al who was with him in Morelia, which was objected to, ned and ruled out. The Court then adjourned.